WEBINAR WEDNESDAYS



Wednesday, April 7, 2021

Addressing Sexual & Domestic Violence: Forfeiture by Wrongdoing

Presented by:

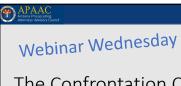
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The Confrontation Clause Re-visited: Forfeiture by Wrongdoing

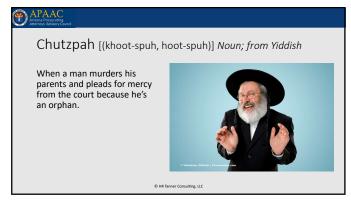
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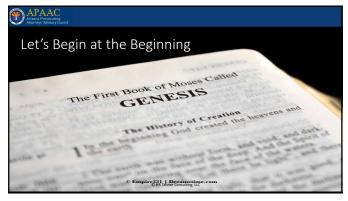
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Remember The Marian Bail and Committal Statutes?

- Justices of the Peace were required to examine suspected felons and their accusing witnesses before granting bail or committing them to jail pending trial
- Coroners were to take depositions of witnesses during their pretrial homicide inquests.

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Forward to 1666 – Lord Morley's Case

- Morley was on trial before the House of Lords for killing a man after a quarrel
- 12 Judges were tasked to advise the House on the admissibility of depositions taken by the coroner
- The Judges advised that the depositions were admissible IF
 - The witness was "dead or unable to travel," or
 - "Detained by the means or procurement of the prisoner."

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"The Constitution does not guarantee an accused person against the legitimate consequences of his own wrongful acts....[1]f a defendant voluntarily keeps the witnesses away, he cannot insist on his [Sixth Amendment] privilege. If, therefore, when absent by his procurement, their evidence is supplied in some lawful way, he is in no condition to assert that his constitutional rights have been violated."

Reynolds v. United States, 98 US 145 (1878)



United States v. Mastrangelo

693 F.2d 269 (2d Cir. 1982)

- Mastrangelo was charged with several drug offenses
- The only witness to connect him to the offenses was Bennet, who testified to the grand jury that he sold the trucks in which the drugs were found to Mastrangelo under dodgy circumstances
- He also identified Mastrangelo's voice on recording threatening him if he testified and put him in the frame at the grand jury
- \bullet Bennet was shot and killed as he left his house to testify at trial
- Objected on Confrontation grounds to reading Bennet's testimony

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United States v. Mastrangelo

693 F.2d 269 (2d Cir. 1982)

- Now that's Chutzpah!
- BTW, the Judge who wrote the opinion became the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Evidence Rule 1994
- Rule of Evidence 804(b)(6) was recommended by that Judge

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Forfeiture by Wrongdoing – FRE 804(b)(6)

THE EXCEPTIONS. The following are not excluded by the rule against hearsay if the declarant is unavailable as a witness:

Statement Offered Against a Party That Wrongfully Caused the Declarant's Unavailability. A statement offered against a party that wrongfully caused-or acquiesced in wrongfully causing-the declarant's unavailability as a witness, and did so intending that result.

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Intentionally broad

- "Wrongdoing" and acquiescence" are intentionally broad and meant to avoid over inclusion and under inclusion
- No question that the new rule was directed at witness tampering, represented in its most extreme form by the murder of witness
- But what conduct, short of murder, is sufficient wrongdoing

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What are the Issues?

- Witness must be unavailable (but the definitions in 804(a) don't apply)
- How wrong does the conduct have to he
- How does one "acquiesce," is knowledge enough
- What about mixed or multiple intents

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When is a Witness Unavailable

- A witness who is murdered (if the conduct can be attributed to the defendant)
- A witness who is subpoenaed but doesn't appear
 - Proper service
 - Reasonable, but not heroic, efforts to locate the witness

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When is a Witness Unavailable

 A witness who refuses to testify after being ordered to do so, or who persists to invoke 5th Amendment privilege after it is lawfully extinguished - immunity, conviction



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How Wrong is Wrong Enough

Need not be criminal. "Rather, it contemplates application against the use of coercion, undue influence, or pressure to silence testimony and impede the truth-finding function of trials."

U.S. v. Scott, 284 F3d 758 (7th Cir. 2002)

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Please Don't Testify

Defendant is on trial for Murder. The defendant's 15-year-old half-brother, Medina, admitted in a videotaped interview that he and defendant raped and murdered the victim. Medina was found guilty in juvenile court. After that, he steadfastly refused to testify in the defendant's trial, wrongly invoking the 5th Amendment. While in jail Median begins to wobble on his refusal to testify. The defendant writes to the witness and tells him to "hang in there" and be sure not to say "anything important over the f******phones." Medina continues to refuse to testify.

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State v. Hallum

It is naive to think that the defendant was not encouraging his brother to persist in his refusal to testify when the defendant told Medina to "hang in there" and, in the same paragraph, reassures him that the judge would not let the tape of Medina's statement into evidence, "[s]o calm down." We also agree with the trial court's assessment that Medina's later letter to his brother showed that Medina was influenced by the defendant and was concerned about how the defendant would feel about Medina if Medina broke down and testified.

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How Bad does the Wrongdoing have to be?

Meant to apply to a wide range of conduct.

- "Any significant interference" including "influence and control." Steele v. Taylor, 684 F.2d 1193 (6th Cir. 1982).
- "Knowledge, complicity, planning or in any other way." People v. Pappalardo, 152 Misc 2d 364 (N.Y. 1991)

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You Have the Right to Remain Silent, but not the Capacity

- No Victim, No Case
- Defendant places 109 calls to the Victim in one month, speaking to her 58 times
- Victim asked her advocate what would happen if she did not testify
- Victim fails to appear though subpoenaed

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You Have the Right to Remain Silent, but not the Capacity

Defendant: uh, basically man, if— if— if the person don't show up, man, they're gonna have to let me go— they'll have to drop the charges.

Victim: Yeah, and that person gets in trouble.

Defendant: No they don't. Trust me. I talked to my lawyer, right, and my lawyer said this. My lawyer said—my lawyer said all—my lawyer said all she got to do is call the— to the prosecutor's office and tell the

and tell the prosecutors that she wants to drop charges, and they'll drop them.

•••

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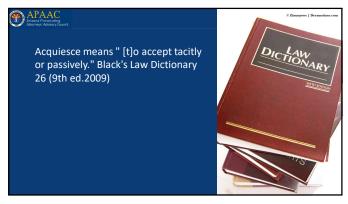
You Have the Right to Remain Silent, but not the Capacity

State v. Franklin, 232 Ariz. 556, 307 P.3d 983 (Ariz.App. Div. 1 2013)

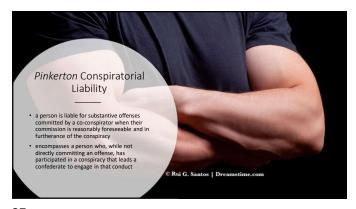
- Defendant argues that the wrongdoing must be in the form of some type of threat, request or directive. We find no such limits in the law— any form of witness tampering can constitute a "wrongdoing" for purposes of invoking the forfeiture exception under Rule 804(b)(6).
- these statements amounted to influential and controlling conduct designed to persuade Victim not to appear at trial to testify against Defendant.

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United States v. Montague, 421 F.3d 1099 (CA 10, 2005)

Defendant met with victim 5 times while in jail, plus phone calls discussing changing her story

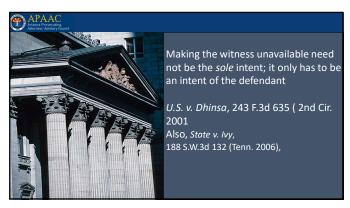
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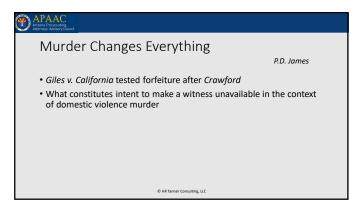


Defendant objects to evidence of prior abuse offered at forfeiture hearing

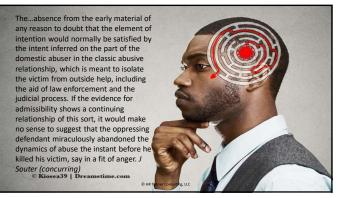
History was relevant to understand relationship



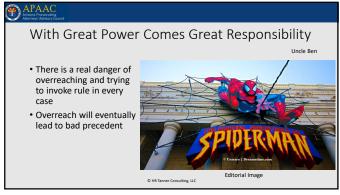




Acts of domestic violence often are intended to dissuade a victim from resorting to outside help, and include conduct designed to prevent testimony to police officers or cooperation in criminal prosecutions. Where such an abusive relationship culminates in murder, the evidence may support a finding that the crime expressed the intent to isolate the victim and to stop her from reporting abuse to the authorities or cooperating with a criminal prosecution—rendering her prior statements admissible under the forfeiture doctrine. *J. Scalia*









Procedural Niceties

• Pre-trial hearing is best- practice

[A] pre-trial hearing may also go "a long way towards solving the problem that much of the evidence of the defendant's wrongdoing is in the hands of the unavailable witness." Herb Tanner, Jr., Forfeiture by Wrongdoing in a Post-Giles World, 42 Prosecutor 34, 40 (2008). (noting that the Federal Rules of Evidence do not apply in a pre-trial hearing on forfeiture, thus enabling the court to consider the unavailable witness's statements in making the threshold evidentiary determination).

United States v. Ledbetter, 141 F.Supp.3d 786 (2015)

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Procedural Niceties

- Pre-trial hearing is best- practice
- Ariz. R. Evi. 104(A) and 1101 not bound by rules of evidence
- This includes admitting the witness's unconfronted statements

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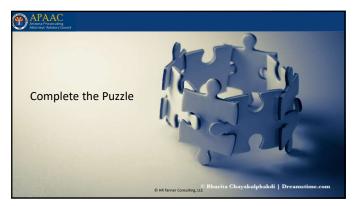


What is Evidence

- Past Conduct
- Charged incident
- Post-Incident
 - Jailhouse calls and letters defendant to victim, defendant to family and friends.
 - Contact when on bond is a violation of bond or PO in itself sufficient wrongdoing?
- Contact with, and conduct of family and friends (sometimes known as co-conspirators)

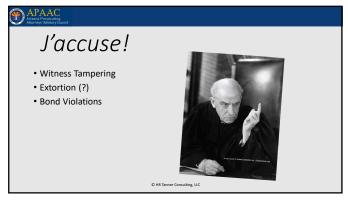
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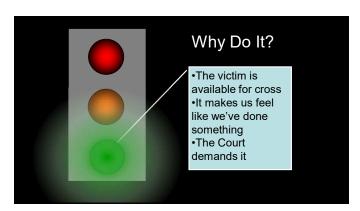


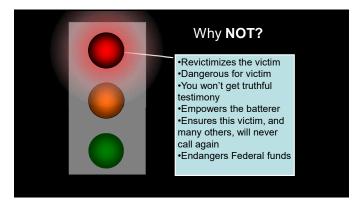
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Publicly, under oath, defy the one person who knows best how to physically and emotionally harm you; the one who has threatened to harm you in the past, and who has made good on those threats; the one from whom the system cannot protect you forever; the one you love

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